



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

stock; East India stock; and East India bonds. 20. Turnpike bonds. 21. Mortgages, showing the different positions of first, second, and subsequent mortgagees, and of equitable mortgagees, and the powers possessed by each of realizing their securities; and treating on mortgages of copyholds, reversions, life estates, leaseholds, tithes, advowsons, next presentations, and personal goods, and of railway debentures. 22. Judgments, bonds, and inferior securities.

PART II. Contains calculations of the amount to be allowed for fines and fees in purchasing copyholds; of the value of a life estate, by reference to life insurance tables; of the value of a reversion, of leaseholds, of an advowson, of a next presentation, and of a policy of life insurance; an estimation of the amount of fines payable to the lord of a manor; and a method for calculating tithe rent charges.

PART III. Contains twelve tables for assisting in making calculations of the values of different kinds of properties.

To the managers of Insurance Companies, banks, and other monied interests, as well as to the legal profession, the book is invaluable. Scarcely any one of the vast number and variety of securities constantly offered to them, but will be found sufficiently described in its pages, the advantages of the investment enumerated, and the peculiarities, liabilities, and defects of it clearly and sensibly pointed out.

## REPORTS OF ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

*Eagle Insurance Company.*—*Annual General Meeting, held August, 1851.*—The report for the year ending 30th June, 1851, shows amongst other particulars that—

The premiums received on assurances effected during the	£.	s.	d.
year amounted to . . . . .	5,339	13	9
The total income of the year to . . . . .	140,338	1	9
The claims on decease of lives assured to . . . . .	83,691	1	9
The expenses to . . . . .	5,686	5	0
The total assets of the Company to . . . . .	704,010	14	0

With the exception of one or two items, this report differs but little from that presented at the last annual general meeting. In the year just ended the directors have issued 254 policies, for sums averaging rather more than £600 each. In the preceding year 262 were effected, the average of each being £656.

The amount of claims arising from the decease of the lives assured is greater this year than the last, but the annual average for the four years since the last valuation is still not more than £64,100; moreover the average duration of the policies under which they have accrued has been very considerable, so that the premiums paid in respect of them and of policies otherwise terminated have gone far to provide for the total sum claimed, and thus the accumulations from the existing assurances suffer but little diminution on this account.

The proprietors will observe that a rather considerable profit has accrued during the year from the realization of reversions. Looking upon this as so much additional interest received, and coupling it with other

items of that character, it will be found that the rate per cent. realized during the year on the total assets at the commencement of it is not less than £6. 6s. per cent.

The expenses of management are a little more than they were in the preceding year, owing to some extra expenditure in advertisements and in the establishment of agencies.

The chairman stated amongst other matters that their income, which four years ago was £60,000, was now £140,000, and that the increase in the expenses of management between 1851 and 1850, alluded to in the report, was only about 6 per cent.

In reply to a proprietor, it was stated that there were about 22,000 shares, and the amount of capital was £121,000.

*Eagle Insurance Company.—The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors, held August 18th, 1852, to receive the Report of the Directors as to the Progress of the Company during the year ending the 30th of June last, and also as to the result of the Quinquennial Investigation, and the Bonus to be thereon declared.*

REPORT.

“The first quinquennial investigation of the liabilities of the Eagle Company since its junction with the Protector, in 1847, is an event which the directors, and no doubt yourselves, regard with much interest. It will now for the first time be seen to what extent that arrangement has been advantageous, and how far the favourable anticipations which were entertained when it was originally entered into have been actually realized. Before they proceed, however, to lay before you the result of this inquiry, it will be proper to advert briefly to the transactions of the financial year just concluded, and with this view they beg your attention to the following report received from your auditors.”

The auditors' report was here read, from which it appeared that the income of the year from new premiums was £5,947. 4s. 2d.; from renewal premiums, £90,670. 4s. 5d.; and from interest, £31,433. 19s. The claims were £60,177. 9s. 4d.; the amount allowed for surrender of assurances, £4,706. 4s. 4d.; the expenses, £5,683. 19s. 5d.; and the total assets, £738,884. 17s. 11d.

“This statement differs in nothing very materially from those which have been submitted to you during the last two or three years, save as regards the amount of claims on decease of lives assured. This, the directors are happy to say, is less, as compared with that of the previous year, by the sum of £23,513. 12s. 5d. On the other hand, the premiums on new assurances are greater by upwards of £600; the amounts in the two years being respectively £5,339. 13s. 9d. and £5,947. 4s. 2d.

“As the transactions of the year will be necessarily included in the review to be taken of the quinquennial interval just terminated, your directors will not detain you further with this report, but, proceeding at once to the more important business of the meeting, will now request your attention to the following report received from your actuary:—

ACTUARY'S REPORT.

“To the directors of the Eagle Insurance Company.—Gentlemen,—In conformity with the regulation adopted at the annual general meeting in

1847, by which it was ordered that thenceforth the surplus should be determined and divided quinquennially instead of septennially, as theretofore, an investigation was commenced early in the present year as to the condition of the various assets of the Company, and the nature of the very numerous assurance contracts which it has entered into, so as to determine, as soon after the 30th June as possible, the liabilities existing under them, and the precise position of the Company's affairs at that date. This portion of the work is now completed, and I have the honour to submit the following as the result of it:—

“It appears that the assurances in force in the Eagle Company on the 30th June, 1847, were 2,684, assuring £1,827,050, and paying premiums of £58,705; whilst those added by the junction with the Protector and another small Assurance Company consisted of 1,315, assuring £1,005,469, and paying premiums of £34,575. The number effected since is 1,299, assuring £806,956, and paying premiums of £29,695. These together make a total of 5,298, assuring £3,639,475, and paying premiums of £122,975. Deducting the number lapsed during the five years by decease of the lives assured, and other causes, there remained in force on the 30th June last 3,914, assuring £2,723,512, and paying premiums of £92,759, the number of each class being as exhibited in the following schedule:—

Class.	Number.	Sums Assured.			Additions to Sums Assured.			Annual Premium.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1	3,430	2,351,971	14	3	84,453	3	1	81,889	11	8
2	21	15,619	4	0	1,354	11	5	465	13	0
3	68	68,344	18	6	644	5	11	2,276	1	11
4	135	55,804	16	0	331	3	0	2,422	17	11
5	34	22,338	2	3	289	5	11	1,130	9	10
6	41	23,556	10	0	178	11	3	510	19	5
7	48	42,313	0	0	134	11	9	712	0	1
8	11	4,421	7	6	..	..	..	133	14	10
9	80	51,756	17	11	..	..	..	1,141	11	8
10	..	extra risks, (224 19 6) (2,279 14 6) (1,516 4 2)			..	..	..	1,674	15	9
11	3				..	..	..	28	15	4
12	10				..	..	..	372	18	7
13	33				..	..	..	..	..	..
3,914		2,636,126	10	5	87,385	12	10	92,759	8	3
		(Per ann. 4,020 18 2)								
Reassurances exclusive of those securing return of mo- ney advanced	53	75,193	17	0	1,524	16	0	2,868	4	6
		2,560,932	13	5	85,860	16	10	89,891	3	9
		(Per ann. 4,020 18 2)								

“A careful and rigorous estimate has been made of the liability as regards the sums and previous additions guaranteed under all these contracts, and also of the value of the premiums payable in respect of them, and a similar process had been gone through with regard to the reassurances effected with other Companies, the number and particulars of which appear in the foregoing schedule. The several items constituting the assets of the Company have also been carefully revised, and due allowances made

for any changes tending to increase or diminish their value. The result of all these operations will be seen in the following statement, which exhibits the total value of the Company's assets and liabilities, as they existed on the 30th June last:—

		<i>Assets.</i>		
<i>Cr.</i>		£.	s.	d.
Assets of the Company, as shown by the auditors' report	.	738,884	17	11
Present value of £92,759. 8s. 3d. per annum, receivable in premiums	.	1,003,938	0	6
Present value of £76,718, reassured with other Companies	.	39,585	14	6
Total	.	£1,782,408	12	11
		<i>Liabilities.</i>		
<i>Dr.</i>		£.	s.	d.
Interest due to proprietors	.	4,744	3	9
Claims and additions unpaid	.	26,932	12	2
Annuities, &c. due, but unpaid	.	938	10	5
Present value of £2,723,513, assured by the Company	.	1,380,515	5	0
Present value of £2,868. 4s. 6d. per annum, payable by the Company	.	34,044	16	10
Proprietors' fund	.	121,524	0	0
Surplus fund	.	213,709	4	9
Total	.	£1,782,408	12	11

“ ‘From the foregoing statement it will be seen, that after making allowance for every ascertained claim and for every possible liability and contingency, there remains a gross surplus of £213,709. 4s. 9d.; and of this sum I would beg to recommend that £60,670 be appropriated to the purposes of the present division, the remaining £153,039. 4s. 9d. being left, with its accumulations, to go in aid of the fund for future additions or reductions of premiums, &c.

“ ‘The allotment of this portion of the surplus will entitle the proprietors to a bonus of 10 per cent., or 10s. per share, making, with the dividend now falling due, 15 per cent., or 15s. per share.

“ ‘The policy-holders, on the other hand, will get in present value the sum of £48,536, about equivalent to a reversionary addition of £120,000 to the sums assured. The share of each of the assured in this aggregate addition will be ascertained with the utmost despatch; but since it will require upwards of 35,000 distinct calculations to determine it, and its value under the proposed forms, some considerable time must necessarily elapse before the whole can be completed. The average addition will, however, be not far from 28 per cent. on the premiums paid since the division in 1847.

“ ‘It may perhaps gratify curiosity, to mention that the average of the principal items of account during the five years has been as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
New premiums	5,932	0	2	29,695	1	0
Renewal ditto	90,124	15	2	450,623	15	10
Interest	30,786	12	0	153,933	0	1
Claims	68,429	19	8	342,149	18	7
Surrenders	4,003	11	3	20,017	16	5
Expenses	5,771	0	9	28,855	4	1

“ ‘Also, that of the assets of £738,884. 17s. 11d. reported by the Auditors,

£.	s.	d.				Per Annum.				Per Cent.		
£.	s.	d.				£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
240,708	7	4	is invested in life interests	.	paying	13,356	17	5	or	5	11	0
233,729	11	5	is invested in mortgages	.	"	10,233	12	5	"	4	7	7
215,282	18	2	is invested in Government securities	.	"	6,818	12	3	"	3	3	4
12,007	1	0	is invested in reversions	.	"	480	5	8	"	4	0	0
37,157	0	0	at the time unproductive.									
<hr/>						<hr/>				<hr/>		
738,884	17	11				30,889	7	9	or	4	3	7

“The total yielding an aggregate interest of £30,889. 7s. 9d., or £4. 3s. 7d. per cent. on the average.

“I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,  
“C. JELLICOE.”

“Such gentlemen, is the promising condition of the Company’s affairs, as reported by your auditors and actuary, and most carefully and minutely verified by your directors. They congratulate you upon it, as fulfilling your previous anticipations, and amply justifying the wisdom and prudence of the step which in 1847 you were induced to take.

“Adopting, then, your actuary’s recommendation, with reference to the present division (the soundness and propriety of which your directors have fully satisfied themselves of), the bonus payable to you on this occasion will, as already stated, be at the rate of 15 per cent., or 15s. per share, the current dividend included, and this you will receive, free of income tax, on and after the 4th day of October next.

“As regards the portion to be distributed amongst the assured, your directors have for some time past had under their consideration a more satisfactory mode of dividing it, and they have determined, as being more consistent with their existing regulations, and with the facilities now so generally afforded, to allow the assured to participate after paying five annual premiums, instead of requiring the previous payment of eight as heretofore, and to give them four options instead of two only, from which to select a mode of receiving their share of the surplus: that is to say, they propose that it shall be had either in cash, in reduction of the five annual premiums next payable, in reduction of all the premiums payable thereafter, or, lastly, by way of an addition to the sum assured. Your directors further propose that a proportionate addition shall be made for the interval between any given division and the time of the decease of the lives assured, and thus by these arrangements the policy-holders will be in precisely the same position as if a valuation were made and the surplus distributed every year, instead of quinquennially. In other words, those who are entitled to participate will begin to do so at the end of the first five years, or just before the sixth annual premium becomes due, and will then, in effect, continue to do so every year until that in which the decease of the life assured shall occur.”

In reply to a proprietor it was stated, that the general fund, which was now £738,000, was about £493,000 in 1847; and that the number of proprietors was 900.

*The Economic Life Assurance Society.—Report for 1850.*—The receipts, including a balance of £5,850. 3s. 6d., consisted of £129,076. 4s. 3d. for assurance premiums, £47,624. 9s. 3d. for interest on investments, £25,296. 8s. 1d. investments paid off, and £3,249. 13s. 9d. claims on reversionary interest; making a total of £211,096. 18s. 10d. The pay-

ments during the past year, on assurance claims, annuity claims, investment in Government securities, investments in mortgages, loans on policies, purchasing of policies, rent, taxes, directors' remuneration, actuary, secretary, and all other incidental expenses, amounted to £202,424. 8s. 3d., leaving a balance of £8,672. 10s. 2d. The statement of the assurance fund was as follows:—Funded property in Government securities, £433,039. 19s. 4d.; mortgages, £498,784. 11s. 7d.; life interest and reversionary, £108,311. 17s. 11d.; cash in hand, £8,672. 10s. 2d.; making a total of £1,048,808. 19s.

A report was read from the auditors, stating that the accounts had been carefully examined, and found to be in every way most satisfactory. The chairman said that after paying all claims out of the premiums for the past year, there would remain to be carried to the credit of the Company a sum of £57,000, and from the total income arising from premiums and interest investments there would be a balance of £100,000. The actuary stated that the claims which accrued in 1849 amounted to £67,500, and the sum paid to £40,500; in 1850 the claims accrued were £53,800, and paid £76,700, the amount having been increased by claims which had previously accrued, but which had not been paid until last year. The progress this Company had made during the past year was as follows:—They had received £11,736 on new premiums, and £123,107 for renewals, and had remitted bonuses to the amount of £2,536; making the total amount for the past year £138,000. There had been 653 proposals, and 527 policies issued; 50 accepted, but not completed, and 76 declined. The amount assured for was £350,000. The total sum paid in claims and bonuses amounted to £62,500. During the last year they might naturally have expected, from the lapse of lives, claims amounting to £87,660, whereas the amount actually paid was only £62,500, which was an evidence of the system of caution evinced in the management of this Company. The number of policies now in force was 5,748, and the amount of risk £4,683,989; producing an income of £138,654. During the past three months they had issued 130 policies, and received in premiums £3,500. He might mention another fact to illustrate the soundness of the principles adopted by this Company. Owing to the lapse of 12 policies, claims had fallen on their funds to the amount of £13,500, upon which policies they had actually received £13,481.

The sum of £140 was then unanimously voted to the auditors for their services during the past year. The retiring auditors were re-elected; and after a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

*The Economic Life Assurance Society.*—At the annual general court of this Society, held March 19, 1853, the secretary read the following statement of accounts for the year 1852:—"On the receipt side: Balance, auditors' report, 11 Feb., 1852, £21,110. 4s. 11d. Assurance premiums, £146,594. 10s. 5s.; less commission, £4,766. 10s. 8d.; net, £141,827. 19s. 9d. Interest on investments, less £1,494. 1s. 7d. for income tax, £50,486. 13s. 6d.; investments paid off, £246,555. 7s. 1d.; total, £459,980. 5s. 3d. Under the head of disbursements were the following:—Assurance claims, including bonuses, £100,721. 9s. 6d.; annuity claims, £557. 11s. 4d.; investments in Government securities, £153,788. 15s.; ditto mortgages, life interests, and reversions, £172,057. 0s. 8d.; loans on policies, £6,480; purchase of policies, £4,923. 1s. 6d.; reinsurance premiums, £513. 12s. 5d.;

rent, taxes, insurance, and repairs, £982. 11s. 4d.; printing, advertisements, stationery, and stamps, £981. 8s. 10d.; directors, auditors, and medical officers, £2,131. 7s.; actuary, secretary, and clerks, £2,613. 5s. 6d.; agents' charges and medical fees, £355. 15s. 6d.; solicitor and law expenses, £270. 17s. 7d.; income tax, £134. 0s. 5d.; sundries, for house and office expenses, portorage, parcels, messenger, and other small disbursements, £431. 4s.; balance in hand, £13,038. 4s. 8d.; total, £459,980. 5s. 3d."

The secretary also read the following account of the assurance fund :—  
 "Funded property and Government securities, £620,818. 15s.; mortgages, £454,071. 5s. 1d.; life interests and reversions, £133,724. 17s. 6d.; cash in hand, £13,038. 4s. 8d.; total, £1,221,653. 2s. 3d.; from which was deducted £1,128. 10s. 6d. for two shares and dividends unclaimed, leaving a net assurance fund of £1,220,524. 11s. 9d."

The auditors, in their report, stated that they had examined the accounts of the Society for the year and had found them correct; they also expressed their satisfaction in being able to state that there was a sum of £3,036. 15s. only due in respect of interest on investments.

The chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded.

In reply to questions, the actuary said the number of proposals made during the year was 654, the number of policies issued 543. 52 proposals were accepted but not completed, and 59 were declined. The premiums on account of the new assurances during the year amounted to £13,384. 6s. 1d. The amount for renewals was £134,252. 12s. 6d.; for commutation of premiums, £126. 8s. 1d.; for life premiums combined with life interest, £806. 11s. 8d. There had been remitted as bonuses, which would otherwise have been received as premiums, £2,283. 11s. 3d.; making the total receipts for premiums £150,853. 9s. 7d. The 543 policies issued during the year covered £402,969, the average amount of the new policies being £745. The claims which had accrued by deaths during the year were on account of 116 policies, assuring an aggregate of £77,116. On these policies the absolute bonuses were £7,730, the contingent bonuses £2,243, and the conditional bonuses £566. 10s.; making the total amount of the bonuses £10,539, and the total amount of the claims with the bonuses £87,655. The total number of policies in force on the 31st of December, 1851, was 5,950; to which were to be added 543 for last year, and, after deducting 235 policies which had gone off in the interval, there remained 6,258 in force at the end of last year. The total amount assured was £5,097,113, the average of the existing policies being £819.

The report and accounts were adopted unanimously, and the auditors re-elected.

---

## INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

---

WE have on former occasions (see pages 101 and 195, vol. ii. of this Journal) adverted to the desirableness of using every means for the more perfect and extended cultivation of the science upon which the actuarial profession is based; and we therefore with pleasure insert the following plan (sketched by a Member of Council, well versed in such matters) for the establishment of a Mathematical Professorship in connection with the